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Representing the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction, combined with the embodiment of forty years' experience.

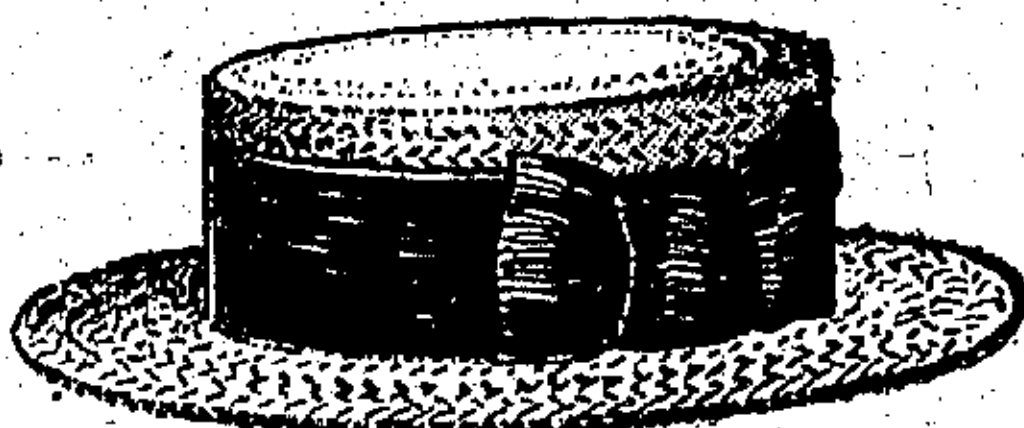
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FIVE YEARS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

(28-6)



It is a singular thing how many men accept with an air of fatalism a Straw Hat that, whilst "fitting" the head, altogether fails to interpret the individuality of the wearer and to harmonise with his facial characteristics.

We have now so wide and representative a range of "taking" styles and shapes and perfectly graduated fittings as will satisfy the most critical.

Let us assist you in the selection of the identical hat to suit your individual needs.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

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Telephone 29.

LATEST PARISIAN FASHIONS.

MADAME FLINT has just returned from Paris with a Grand Selection of Evening and Day Gowns, Opera Cloaks, Millinery, Furs, White and Coloured Kid Gloves, etc., also Serge Afternoon Gowns and Costumes in the latest Models at the most reasonable prices, which will be on Show on

MONDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

MADAME FLINT begs respectfully to announce that she has secured the exclusive right from several Parisian Houses, including the MAISON-BLUM, to supply her only with their latest creations from the 1st July, 1917, and that she had also engaged the services of Mlle. ROQUE, Premiere Coupeuse, late of the MAISON-BLUM, who will undertake the management of the Dressmaking Department.

MADAME FLINT respectfully thanks her Clientele for past favours, and solicits their continued patronage, and also invites the Ladies of Hongkong to inspect the New Goods in her Showrooms, as the Best Models are not displayed in the Windows.

Cable Address: "KAWAKITA" Metal Import and Export Merchant. Andojimachi, 4-chome, No. 29, OSAKA, JAPAN.

Item	Description	Price	Item	Description	Price
1.	Japanese Made Galvanised Flat Sheet, 3' x 6', 30 Gauge, "MOON STAR" Brand, at Y4.00 per sheet F. O. B. Kobe.		10.	Japanese Galvanised Corrugated Sheet, 8' x 3', 30 Gauge, Same price as above.	
2.	American Galvanised Flat Sheet, 3' x 6', 30 Gauge, "APOLLO" Brand, at Y4.00 per sheet F. O. B. Kobe.		11.	Japanese Galvanised Corrugated Sheet, 8' x 3', 28 Gauge, 6', 7', 8', Same price as above.	
3.	Japanese Galvanised Flat Sheet, 3' x 6', 28 Gauge, at Y52.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.		12.	English Galvanised Corrugated Sheet, 8' x 3', 28 Gauge, 6', 7', 8', Same price as above.	
4.	American Galvanised Flat Sheet, 3' x 6', about 5 cwt. and 40 sheets per case, 28 Gauge, at Y50.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.		13.	American Galvanised Corrugated Sheet, 8' x 3', 28 Gauge, 6', 7', 8', Same price as above.	
5.	Japanese Galvanised Flat Sheet, 28 Gauge, Weight about 13 1/2 lbs., at Y40.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.		14.	Japanese Galvanised Corrugated Sheet, 8' x 3', 28 Gauge, 6', 7', 8', Same price as above.	
6.	American Galvanised Flat Sheet, 28 Gauge, Weight about 13 1/2 lbs., at Y40.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.		15.	American Galvanised Corrugated Sheet, 8' x 3', 28 Gauge, 6', 7', 8', at Y48.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.	
7.	English Galvanised Flat Sheet, 24 Gauge, Weight about 13 1/2 lbs., at Y40.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.		16.	English Galvanised Corrugated Sheet, 8' x 3', 24 Gauge, Same price as above.	
8.	Japanese Galvanised Corrugated Sheet, 8' x 3', packed in skeleton case of about 5 cwt., 30 Gauge, Length: 6' 7' 8' Number per case, of sheets: 67, 67, 52, 6' at Y30.00, 7' at Y35.00, 8' at Y40.00 per sheet F. O. B. Kobe.		17.	American Galvanised Corrugated Sheet, 8' x 3', 24 Gauge, at Y47.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.	
9.	American Tinplates, 170 lbs., 20" x 14" x 2 1/2 sheets in case at Y105.00 per case F. O. B. Kobe.		18.	American Tinplates, 180 lbs., 20" x 14" x 2 1/2 sheets in case at Y102.00 per case F. O. B. Kobe.	
10.	American Tinplates, 180 lbs., 20" x 14" x 2 1/2 sheets in case at Y102.00 per case F. O. B. Kobe.		19.	American Tinplates, 180 lbs., 20" x 14" x 2 1/2 sheets in case at Y102.00 per case F. O. B. Kobe.	
20.	American Tinplates, 180 lbs., 20" x 14" x 2 1/2 sheets in case at Y102.00 per case F. O. B. Kobe.				

REMARKS:—The above prices are without engagement. Shipments made promptly.

(1218)

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR R. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

Private V. L. A. Fairley was enrolled on 31.10.17 and posted to "D" Co., Pte. N. Hull, "B" Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 1.11.17.

Pte. A. Morris, "B" Co., is permitted to resign, to join the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, dated 31.10.17.

LEAVE.

Pte. W. F. A. Knapp, "A" Co., is granted leave for the duration of the war from 1.11.17.

Pte. R. P. Thurlfield, "A" Co., is granted 2 months' leave from 1.11.17.

Pte. G. H. May, "D" Co., is granted 2 months' leave from 1.11.17.

Pte. J. D. Lloyd, "B" Co., is granted 12 months' leave from 1.11.17.

Pte. J. H. C. Goodban, "B" Co., is granted 3 weeks' leave from 7.11.17.

Pte. C. H. Cotton, Sig. Section, is granted leave while employed on str. Empress of Japan from 2nd November, 1917.

ALLOTMENT OF RIFLE RANGE.

King's Park Range is allotted to "A" Company, No. 1 Platoon, on 11th instant from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

PROMOTION.

Pte. J. Simpson, "B" Co., is promoted Lance-Corpl., dated 1.11.17.

CARE OF ARMS.

Attention is again directed to the procedure to be followed immediately after firing on the Range, viz.:

1.—Remove superficial fouling (pull through to have no gauze).

2.—Pour 3 or 4 pints of boiling water through the bore.

3.—Thoroughly dry the bore, using clean flannel.

4.—After the Barrel has cooled, oil the bore. If the bore is oiled before it is cool, it must be oiled again when it is cool.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES.

Monday, 5th instant:—5.30 p.m. Left Half Company at Belchers Battery (Range Takers only).

Tuesday, 6th instant:—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company at Belchers Battery.

Thursday, 8th instant:—5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists), at Belchers Battery.

Friday, 9th instant:—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Range Takers' Class and Gun numbers as detailed) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Half Company (Layers' and Sappers' Class only), at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Layers' and Sappers' Class only), at Belchers Battery.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

2nd to 9th instant:—Nightly E. L. Manning at Belchers and Lyceum as per Rosters posted at Headquarters.

On and from 8th November, Engine drivers will parade at 5.15 p.m. and Electricians at 5.30 p.m.

Officers next for duty: Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Bacon; Lyceum, Captain James, O/Lieut. D.E.L.; Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson, O/Lieut. D.E.L.

Parades for Instruction, at Belchers, at 8 p.m., on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff Sergeants, Ovidene and Parsons, R.E. Corpl. Day and 2nd Corporal Norris, H.K.D.C.

Detail of Belchers Reliefs for November, 1917, is posted at Headquarters.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 1st to 16th instant, is posted at Headquarters.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR R. A. MORGAN.

"A" COMPANY.

Monday, 5th instant:—4.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon (N.C.O.s and men as detailed by Lieut. Kennett), at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8, 9, 10, and 11. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 6th instant:—4.45 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8, 9, 10, and 11. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 7th instant:—4.45 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8, 9, 10, and 11. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 8th instant:—5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Headquarters. Inspection of Arms, Ammunition, Equipment and Clothing. Dress: Marching order with 150 rounds ball ammunition.

Friday, 9th instant:—5.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14, and 15, at Peak Range. The following will attend:—Privates E. E. De W. Abney, W. Schofield, N. E. Kent, H. E. Hayward, W. W. MacKenzie, and E. A. M. Williams.

4.45 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Saturday, 10th instant:—5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon (N.C.O.s and men as detailed by Lieut. Kennett), at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

"B" COMPANY.

Sunday, 4th instant:—7.30 a.m. Nos. 13, 14, and 15 Sections (N.C.O.s and men as detailed by C.S.M. Bailey) and other residents of Kowloon (under 30 years of age) who have not fired these practices, Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8, 9, 10, and 11, at King's Park Range.

7.30 a.m. No. 7 Platoon, Quarry Bay Sections, at Tai Koo Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16.

Monday, 5th instant:—6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8, 9, 10 and 11, at Peak Range. The following will attend:—Sergeant C. E. H. Beavis, Ptes. C. G. Alabaster, A. G. Coppin, A. H. Hollingsworth and T. E. Pearce.

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Scandal Point. Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 6th instant:—6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14, and 15, at Peak Range. The following will attend:—Corpls. H. T. Jackman, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, and W. H. Bell, Lee-Corpl. A. O. Lang, Ptes. S. H. Dodwell, G. W. C. Burnett, G. P. Nightingale, J. H. C. Goodban, D. Jaffe, F. Graham, W. E. Roberts, and G. Hogg.

Wednesday, 7th instant:—6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14, and 15, at Peak Range. The following will attend:—Ptes. E. R. Hallifax, J. F. Miller, N. J. Stubb, C. Severn, C. Weston, C. H. P. Hay, A. H. Gale, C. T. Edkins, R. McGregor, W. L. Leask, D. McMur-ray, and W. Sinclair.

Friday, 9th instant:—6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14, and 15, at Peak Range. The following will attend:—Sergeant C. E. H. Beavis, Ptes. A. G. Coppin, W. Nicholson, A. S. Gubbay, A. Ritchie, T. E. Pearce, A. H. Hollingsworth, and C. G. Alabaster.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY. DRESS FOR ALL PARADES, CLEAN FATIGUE.

Monday, 5th instant:—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Gun at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf, at 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 6th instant:—7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. 5.10 p.m. No. 2 Gun at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf, at 4.30 p.m.

Thursday, 8th instant:—5.15 p.m. Men detailed below at Headquarters:—Ptes. Fraser, Harper, Jack, Labrum, Logan, MacDonald, A. McKerns, Pinget, and Todd.

Friday, 9th instant:—5.15 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns, at Headquarters.

Any Hongkong residents attached to Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, unable to attend at Kowloon Docks on Monday or Tuesday will parade at Headquarters, on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 5.15 p.m.

MONTEBAND SECTION. Monday, 5th instant:—5.15 p.m. at Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

Thursday, 8th instant:—6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14, and 15, at Peak Range. The following will attend:—Sergeant G. Morton Smith, Corpl. L. N. Lee, Ptes. T. J. Fisher, and J. A. Ridgway. Officer in Charge 2nd Lieut. Moxon.

5.15 p.m. at Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order.

Monday, 5th instant:—5.15 p.m. "B" and "C" Classes, Right and Left Half Sections, at Headquarters.

Tuesday, 6th instant:—5.15 p.m. "A" Class, Right and Left Half Sections, at Happy Valley Station Work.

Thursday, 8th instant:—5.15 p.m. "B" and "C" Classes at Headquarters.

Friday, 9th instant:—5.15 p.m. "A" Class at Happy Valley Station Work.

STRETCHER BEARER SECTION. Tuesday, 6th instant:—5.15 p.m. Drill at Headquarters.

Monday, 5th instant:—5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergt. Oxberry, Corpls. Edmonds and Grimes. Dress, Drill order.

Friday, 9th instant:—5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergt. Oxberry, Corpls. Meade and Grimes. Dress, Drill order.

9.—ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE. The following is the result of Classification of a party of Details:

Number Examined	1st Class Shots	2nd "	3rd "	Averages were:—Practice
16	13	14	10.4	14.4
15	15	8.4	13.7	17.0
17	17	8.3	19.9	13.9
19	19	8.3	19.9	13.9

Company Averages 68.8

On duty from 2nd to 7th instant inclusive "B" Company.

On duty 8th instant Signalling Section. On duty 10th and 11th instant Machine Gun Company.

On duty from 12th to 17th instant inclusive "A" Company.

Orderly Officer from 4th to 16th instant Lieut. H. R. B. Hancock.

Orderly Officer from 11th to 17th instant 2nd Lieut. F. H. Thomas.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

REGULAR EMPLOYMENT FOR AN OUT-OF-WORK.

"I cannot find any work to do; that was why I stole," was the reply made by a Chinese when charged with the larceny of several pieces of clothing.

Mr. Dyer Ball found the man employed at Victoria Ghol for three months with hard labour.

A THREE-CORNERED FIGHT. Two Chinamen and a woman were charged with fighting at Tin Lok Lane.

It was stated that an Indian policeman on duty at the Opium Factory saw one of the men abusing the woman. There was a scuffle, in which the other man joined, and they were all arrested.

One of the men said that he was only collecting rent; he did not fight. The other man pleaded that the first man abused the woman, who was his relation, and that was why he fought. The woman's excuse was she was only trying to separate the combatants.

Fines of \$3, \$5, and \$8 were imposed.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM KOWLOON GEDOWNS. A Chinese was charged with stealing a piece of leather from the Kowloon Gedowns.

It was stated that the defendant was a coolie doing odd jobs at the gedown. When he saw men being searched at the big gate he turned back. The head watchman, observing this, took him to the office to be searched, and a piece of leather was found tied around his waist under his jacket.

Defendant pleaded not guilty, stating he was arrested on a false charge.

His worship remanded the case for the Police to make inquiries.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING. A Chinese was charged with unlawfully kidnapping a child at Aberdeen on the 30th ultimo.

Sergeant Willis stated that on the ult., at about 2 p.m., the mother, while standing on a pier at Aberdeen, was accosted by the defendant, who begged her to allow him to take her child to tea. She was unwilling at first, but was eventually persuaded to consent on the man undertaking to return the child that same afternoon. Darkness came, but there was no sign of the child, and the mother then reported the matter to the Police, who discovered the little one in a junk on which the defendant was employed. The defendant, it appeared, offered the child for sale for \$15 to the owner of the junk, but the latter wanted to receive definite assurances of the legality of the transaction before parting with his money. The case was adjourned.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE. ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M. Monday, Nov. 5th—Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons and all Recruits.

Tuesday, Nov. 6th—Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons. Also No. 2 Section (at Water Police Station). Also Ambulance Platoon at Tung Wah Hospital at 6 p.m.

Wednesday, Nov. 7th—No. 2 Platoon. Thursday, Nov. 8th—Nos. 7 and 8 and Ambulance Platoons.

Friday, Nov. 9th—No. 1 Section and all Recruits.

PROMOTIONS. The following promotions are approved by the Hon. C.S.P.:

Musketry Sergeant 777 Fisher to be Musketry Inspector

P.C. 480 Aslett to be Musketry Sergeant.

EMERGENCY CALLS. The attention of all ranks is drawn to the Departmental Orders 90 to 97 inclusive.

A test Emergency Call will probably be made during the week commencing Monday, Nov. 5th.

By Order. T. F. HUGHES, A.S.P. (R.). Hongkong, 2nd November, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT. All Divisions will parade at the Law Courts on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 9 a.m. Dress: Helmets, shorts, puttees, haversacks (fitted), water-bottles (fitted), Ambulances and stretchers will be required.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION. Tuesday, 6th inst.:—8 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

Thursday, 8th inst.:—8 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill. QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Thursday, 8th inst.:—4.45 p.m. Squad drill. Recruits will be drilled in squads as notified by the Divisional Superintendent.

VICTORIA DIVISION. Friday, 9th inst.:—5.15 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill. (Sd.) E. RAUPES.

District Supt. in Charge of District. Hongkong, 3rd Nov., 1917.

CADET COMPANY. The Administrative Commandant is pleased to make the following propositions:

Cadet Stoneham to be Corporal and to be 2nd in Command of No. 2 Section.

Cadet Graham to be Corporal and to be in Command of No. 4 Section.

(Sd.) G. E. STEWART. Adjutant, H. K. Defence Corps. Hongkong, November 2nd, 1917.

notice. A meeting of members of the Corps interested in rifle shooting will be held at Headquarters on Tuesday, 6th instant, at 6.30 p.m., to arrange the formation of a team to represent the Corps in the Rifle League and to discuss inter-company competitions, etc.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated November 2nd, state:—

Since our last report of 26th October, the recovery in exchange has made further headway, with a depressing effect upon our local share market, more especially for investment stocks; but at the close, with a slight reaction in exchange, there is rather more enquiry, and, with a further fall in sterling, our market would probably show a distinct improvement.

Shanghai, suffering from the same cause, seems to have been rather duller than our market. Singapore market for Rubber shares is firm but quiet, and prices show no change of any consequence.

The following are our to-day's wire quotations:—

Alex. Gajahs \$ 4.00
Ayer Pangs 12.25
Generalys 2.60
Kedahs 4.90 cum div. of 10%
Kempas 9.35
Malaka Pindas 3.10
Malakoffs 4.70
New Serendabs 4.90
Sandercofts 4.75
Tapahs 22.75

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted at 2/8 1/2, Bar Silver is quoted 45 1/2. Sterling T.T. is 2/10 1/2, Singapore T.T. is 12 1/2. Shanghai T.T. is nominal at about 60 1/2, and the Banks' buying rate for 3 days' bills is nominal at about 70.

BANKS.—No transactions are reported, and, in sympathy with exchange, prices have receded to \$300 nominal.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Sales of Canton were made at \$325, but market has sagged to a quotation of \$350 nominal. Unions are on offer at \$300, and probably, while exchange is maintained, a lower rate would be accepted. North Chinas have improved and are in demand at Tls. 120, cum dividend of 15 per cent. payable in Shanghai on 31st ult. Yangtzes are quoted \$205, with exchange 73, nominal.

FIRE INSURANCES.—There is no change to report. Hongkong Fires can be placed at \$310, and China Fires at \$131.

SHIPPING.—Indo-China Deferred have eased a bit, owing to the non-confirmation of amalgamation rumours, and sales have been made down to \$113 cash, and a fairly large business has been done for January and February at rather under corresponding rates. Indo-China. Preferred are wanted at \$33. Douglases have been neglected and close at \$73 nominal. Steamboats have been done at \$189, but market is now rather quieter at \$190 nominal. Star Ferries are wanted at \$289.

OILS.—Shells are wanted in small quantities at 107/6. Langkats are required for from the North at Tls. 13 1/2. Urals Capatians show no change at 30 1/2 nominal.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have come to business, to a small extent, at \$85, and shares are obtainable at the rate. Malabons have been done at \$29 1/2, and there are

INTERESTING LEGAL
ARGUMENT.HON. MR. POLLOCK VERSUS THE
CROWN.

PRISONER REMAINS UNMOVED.

The Full Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, and the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gompertz, was occupied for the greater part of yesterday in hearing argument upon legal points arising out of a case at the recent Criminal Sessions.

The case was one in which Kwong Fai, alias Kwong Tuk King, of the *Maan Yat Po* (now defunct) was indicted for demanding money by menaces from a Chinese doctor. It was alleged that the prisoner on various dates threatened to publish matter libelling the complainant unless the complainant agreed to advertise. The Attorney-General conducted the prosecution for the Crown and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., represented the defendant. At the outset Mr. Pollock raised an objection to the form of the indictment. There was considerable discussion and finally the Puisne Judge decided that the argument should be concluded before the Full Court, and that in the meantime the case might continue. Eventually the jury brought in a verdict of guilty but the Puisne Judge reserved his judgment pending the decision of the Full Court on the legal technicalities.

Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Pollock pointed out that the indictment comprised no less than seventeen charges altogether—seven charges in the first count of the indictment and five charges in each of the second and third counts. There had been an argument before the Puisne Judge as a result of which His Lordship reserved two questions for the decision of the Full Court—whether it was wrong to send the indictment to the jury as one continuous action and, if so, whether the prisoner had been prejudiced in his defence and should be discharged; and secondly, whether the indictment was bad by reason of duplicity—duplicity meaning the including of different offences under one single count. It was alleged that the prisoner had demanded money by menaces on no less than seven different days and Mr. Pollock argued that this was clear duplicity. If the jury were satisfied in their own minds that one single item in these seven charges was established they would presumably find a verdict of guilty because they would consider, so to speak, that the prisoner had been hit by one of the seven charges.

The Puisne Judge—The matter went to the jury as one continuous transaction and I asked them if, during the whole of the time covered by the dates on the indictment, the prisoner had been demanding money by menaces. I think the verdict would cover the whole of the time. If they had found the prisoner guilty on one of the charges and not upon another they would have said so.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—Your Lordship had come to the conclusion yourself that the matter might be treated as a continuous transaction. The question was never put to the jury. The jury were never asked if, in their opinion, it was one continuous transaction.

The Puisne Judge—I think it came to that. Addressing the jury, I said, "If you consider during the whole of this time the prisoner was trying to get money out of the complainant, you will find him guilty." I think they were my words.

The Chief Justice—It seems to me the question as to whether these things were one continuous transaction or not is a matter for the Judge and not for the jury.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—My point is that it is really a case for the jury. It must be left to the jury to decide whether the transaction is continuous or not. Mr. Pollock then quoted various authorities in support of his view and submitted that the question of whether the threats were separate threats or constituted one continuous threat was a question of fact for determination by the jury and not a question of law for determination by the Court.

The Chief Justice—The prisoner makes a threat on a particular day—September 1st. He again sees the prosecutor on September 12th, and says something else. The question then for the jury is whether what he said on September 12th had anything to do with what he said on September 1st. In that case certainly it is a question of fact.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—That is exactly the point.

The Chief Justice—Presumably on their finding the jury said it was one transaction.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—I do not think anyone can say what the jury meant. Continuing, Mr. Pollock said it was not necessary for him to go into the question of deposition. He was not asking their Lordships to decide upon a matter of law. What he asked was whether the question of the continuous threat was not a matter which the jury had to decide as a question of fact on the evidence.

The Chief Justice—That is not the point reserved for the consideration of this Court.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—The point left for the consideration of this Court was whether the learned judge was wrong in leaving the indictment to the jury as covering one continuous transaction. The learned judge cannot possibly ask for a general verdict on all the charges in the indictment relating to seven distinct days unless he leaves the count with the seven separate charges to the jury as one. Therefore my point is absolutely covered by that. My point was that the Crown should select one of the charges. They chose to go on without selection. This

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF
CLUB.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The programme for Sunday has had to be modified. Thursday, who was to have played Leith, has had to scratch owing to his being transferred from Hongkong, and Brashay, who should have played Ritchie, has had to scratch owing to an injury to one of his fingers resulting from an accident at Belcher's. It will be remembered that Brashay had to retire from the competition last year owing to an injured leg.

The matches have now been arranged as follows:
9.30 a.m. S. Thompson v. Dodwell.
9.35 a.m. Edwards v. Sandford.
1.30 p.m. Leith v. S. Thompson & Dodwell.
1.40 p.m. Ritchie v. Edwards or Sandford.

COMPETITIONS IN AID OF HEATHER DAY.

The Club has arranged a series of competitions for the week-end November 10th to 12th in aid of the Heather Day Fund. Sixty per cent. of the proceeds will be given to the fund.

There will be a Running Pool Competition for ladies over the Relief Course. In addition there will be a Mixed Foursomes competition on the Monday afternoon over the Big Course. There will be no entrance fee for the Mixed Foursomes but a charge of five cents will be made for each stroke of the net score. A fine will be levied on those players who fail to return their cards, so that no one will be allowed to escape.

Full particulars of the competitions will be found on the Club Notice Boards, and entries for the Mixed Foursomes must be made on the forms provided for the purpose in the pavilion.

The jury were asked to give a verdict on the count as a whole. The question is whether that is correct or not. Before going into the facts of the case and dealing with the form of the indictment I would like it to be understood that I do not admit that the Full Court can usurp the functions of the jury.

In the course of further argument Mr. Pollock referred to the fact that there were three distinct documents put in during the hearing of the case, each one alleging to show that threats had been made. He contended that these different documents supported his contention that the charges were distinct and separate.

The Attorney-General submitted that it was not a question of time, or place, or whether or not all the circumstances combined to form one transaction and therefore one offence. The mere fact that the demands were spread over more than one day was no case of duplicity in the indictment. On the evidence this was one continuous offence and it could be so treated. They jury were asked to say whether they believed the evidence and, if so, whether they thought it was one transaction. The verdict returned was a verdict of guilty and that could only mean that the jury replied to the question in the affirmative.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—The mere fact that a man is tried on charges of a similar nature does not make it a continuous charge. If that was so one man might be able to charge another with larceny extending over long periods. The question of similarity must not be confused with continuity. His Lordship the Puisne Judge made up his mind that all the documents produced by the prosecution would have to go before the jury. His Lordship made up his mind as a matter of law to put the case to the jury as a continuous statement.

The Puisne Judge—That is right. Hon. Mr. Pollock—The jury were not given an option. The question, I submit, should have been addressed to them as follows:—Now gentlemen, do you consider these threats were a continuous threat or do you think they were separate and distinct threats.

The Puisne Judge—I considered the matter and decided to put the case as I did.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—Really, the jury have to be asked the question. If they held they were not continuous the count must be bad.

The Chief Justice—How would you suggest the jury ought to be consulted?

Hon. Mr. Pollock—The jury should have been asked the plain question whether the threats formed one continuous threat, or were separate threats made on different days.

The Puisne Judge—After the jury had heard the evidence this question should be put.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—Yes. The Puisne Judge—And if it was decided that they were separate offences the man ought to be acquitted.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—Yes, that is so. If the Crown had kept to one charge doubt would have arisen as to the admissibility of evidence. If they were separate offences it is quite obvious that the jury would have been influenced in finding whether the charge was proved on one of the days by evidence referring to another.

The Puisne Judge—The prisoner had the right to be tried on the charges separately, and the question would be whether he had been prejudiced in his defence.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—That is so.

The Chief Justice stated that he wished to consult the authorities which had been quoted during the argument, and he would therefore reserve his judgment. It should, however, be delivered as early as possible.

The prisoner whose liberty is at stake stood stolidly in the dock throughout the day making neither sound nor movement. He does not understand the English language and can therefore scarcely be expected to appreciate the somewhat intricate points of law which have been advanced on his behalf.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S
LEAGUE.TO-DAY'S ATTRACTIVE
PROGRAMME.

There was a full dress rehearsal at Government House yesterday of the entertainment which the children are to give at the Ministering Children's League Bazaar this afternoon, and a more dainty and attractive display it would be impossible to imagine. There is no doubt that all who attend the gathering to-day will be charmed. The children—and what a fine advertisement for the climate of Hongkong than healthy, happy, laughing faces and good looks are—have been well trained and enter thoroughly into the spirit of their parts. The audience yesterday was a large one comprising the workers for the bazaar, the relatives of the performers and many men from both Services. The mothers may have been biased so that their opinions need not for the moment be considered but the soldiers and sailors were sterner critics and they, one and all, were delighted. Their interest was aroused from the commencement and they all joined lustily in the patriotic songs which came as the finale, and such a hold did it obtain that they continued to whistle the time as they subsequently made their way in small groups back to barracks.

Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Aitken who were responsible for the whole arrangements, for training the children and designing the costumes and the setting for the various scenes are to be highly complimented upon the artistic success achieved.

The opening is a ballet from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and it was impossible yesterday to detect a false step. The four dancers—Elfrida Osmond, Phyllis d'Almada e Castro, Dolly Razavet and Marie de Souza danced as gracefully as the wood nymphs, themselves and the fairies darted here and there and behaved as naturally and as nicely as all well bred faeries do. They were Nellie Reynolds, Gracie Sanders, Ruby Young, Vyvie Young, Naomi Joseph, Ellaline Osmond, Amy Statham, Violet May, Julia Gutierrez, Patricia Remedios, Gerrie Simmons, Kathleen Simmons, Doris Windebank, Betty Hammond, Aida Rose, Violet Capell, Flo Rodney, Sueie Wall, Phyllis Goodall, and Mollie d'Almada e Castro.

The second part of the programme is devoted to Gwen and her birthday party, with Gwen Stedman playing the part of the hostess and a very charming hostess she looked dressed as an Irish colleen, with her long golden hair and bare legs. Annie Miller was the first to contribute a song for the enjoyment of the guests and Veronica Butterfield attired as a hospital nurse followed with a recitation delivered with perfect enunciation for which she was loudly cheered. There was an interval for a dance in which the Bells—Violet Sutcliffe, Pearl Ogilvie, Peggy Searle and Bertha Tarrant and the Fairies—Marjory Aitken, Gladys Ramsay, Edith Birss and Betty Martin, took part and then little Sheila Tisdall could not be repressed any longer but came bounding to the front of the stage with the announcement that she was going to sing and was not going to wait for her opportunity any longer. There was no trace of shyness or stage fright about Sheila and the expectations aroused by her confident bearing were not disappointed. She sang very nicely indeed and had to respond to an encore. Miss Joan Arnold who next contributed a dance was a distinct contrast to her predecessor. She realised the seriousness of the part she was called upon to fill and was a stately and dignified performer. The dance was none the less pleasing in this account, however. It was most skilfully executed and the encore she received was richly deserved. Then came E. Murphy, N. Pearce, B. George, P. Ogilvie, E. Birss, M. Scott and V. Sutcliffe representing the days of the week and finally a patriotic song and "God Save the King." It is an entertainment with which the organisers should be more than satisfied for all who witness it will be more than pleased.

MURDER OF A SHANGHAI
POLICE SERGEANT.

Sgt. "Con" Hamilton, the all-round athlete and one of the best known members of the Shanghai Police Force, was shot on the night of the 24th ult. in Yates road, Shanghai. Sgt. Hamilton was in command of a "search party," the business of the party being to stop Chinese on foot and in rickshaws and to search them for arms. One of the Chinese stopped drew a weapon and fired at Sgt. Hamilton at about 20 feet range. In spite of his wound the Sergeant drew his revolver and returned the fire but missed. The Chinese fired again and Sgt. Hamilton dropped. Sgt. Hamilton was first taken to the Country Club and then to hospital. It was found that one bullet had entered his right chest and the other his right side above the hip. From the first his condition was regarded as serious and he died the following day. The murderer fled as soon as he had fired the shots, and no news has yet been received of his capture.

SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

VOLUNTEER CUP.

The 88th Company made certain of becoming finalists on Thursday evening, again winning all three games. Scores:—

88th Co. R.G.A. POLICE.
Sergt. Davis.....200 Gr. Banney.....131
Major A. J. S.
Roche-Kelly.....200 Pte. Plaistow.....126
Br. Drummond.....200 Pte. Berry.....20

CRICKET.

CRAIGSGOWER v. R.E.

This league fixture will be played to-day at 2 p.m. on the Craigsower ground. Craigsower team:—L. A. Rose, T. F. Thompson, W. Graham, T. Ford, D. K. Kharas, J. D. Noria, F. Thompson, W. R. Edwards, W. Pitt, A. M. Grimmett and R. Basa.

K.C.C. v. MIDDLESEX REGT.

In this league match at Happy Valley to-day, at 2.15 p.m., Kowloon will be represented by:—J. P. Robinson, J. Stalker, P. H. Cobb, A. de Sousa, R. Pestunji, F. Wheeler, C. J. Stapleton, L. E. S. Hodge, H. Overy, W. T. Elson, and D. J. Mackenzie.

R.C.C. (B) v. A MILITARY TEAM.

In this match at King's Park to-day, at 2.15 p.m., the Kowloon eleven will be composed of the following:—J. H. Mend (Captain), Dr. C. Forsyth, R. E. Lindell, F. Shroff, A. E. Schulz, F. Meade, D. Nicoll, E. J. Edwards, S. E. Green, A. A. Birnie, and H. S. House.

K. Brashay, who is in the last eight for the Golf Championship, had the misfortune to injure one of his fingers while at drill at Belcher's, and, in consequence, he will be unable to play for the University in their cricket match against Civil Service this afternoon.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Local football is now in full swing and, with the exception of the R.G.A., all the first division teams have been seen in serious football. It is, of course, much too early to form any opinion of the merits of the respective teams, as they have not yet had time to settle down properly. For a team to become really good, it is necessary—as the success of the Shropshires proved last year—for them to continually play together. Nothing upsets a team so much as constant changing. The Artillery team last year was a good example of the disastrous effects of this policy. They were unable to decide on a forward line and kept experimenting with fresh players, with the result that they had the finest defence in the Colony and a forward line that was not worthy of a second division team. The Navy, also, were unable to turn out the same team twice running, and in consequence were at the bottom of both leagues. The sappers and the R.M.L.I., on the other hand, managed to play practically the same team all the season, and the result was that the Engineers won one league and the Sappers the other.

Last week the Club turned out with a team that looked a very poor one on paper, and it was rather a surprise to most followers of the game that they put up such a good show as they did. Tomorrow they are fielding what looks like a very formidable side, and the Navy will need some remarkably clever forwards to beat such a combination as Rodger, McCubbin and Stalker. The sailors are stronger this year than last, and should give the Corps a good game. The defence of each side should be able to hold the opposing forwards, and a low scoring game should result.

The Middlesex Reserves meet Kowloon in the minor division, and, as all their first division players are available (not yet having played two matches in the senior division) the soldiers should have no difficulty in winning.

The other second division match is between the 88th Co. and St. Joseph's, and it should result in a great struggle, but, as the gunners, like the Middlesex, will have some of their first division players to draw from the St. Joseph's team will have to play very hard to win.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.
Navy v. H.K.D.C.—Club Ground.
Kick-off, 4.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. F. W. Wright.

DIVISION II.

Middlesex Reserves v. Kowloon.—Club Ground. Kick-off, 3 p.m.
88th Co. R.G.A. v. St. Joseph's College.
Navy Ground. Kick-off, 3 p.m.

"HEATHER DAY."

In connection with "Heather Day," Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd. have an interesting window display. It is intended that the Day's receipts shall benefit materially by the sale of little articles made by the Scottish women of the Colony, the display in Powell's, though but a preliminary effort, testifies to the ingenuity of the ladies. Next week there will be a much larger and more varied show. The articles on view now comprise a charmingly dressed doll on a swing, which is to be raffled. There are also little Scottish kilts in full regiments, dollies in long clothes to be used as safety-pin holders, hatpin boxes, pin cushions in a variety of designs, Cock o' the North, tearpot holders, rosettes, Scots terrier pen wipers, etc.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD
& CO.

JUST RECEIVED:

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF

EIDER DOWN QUILTS

THIS DESIGN ONE OF MANY.

SIZE 6 ft. x 6 ft.

BEST

MATERIALS

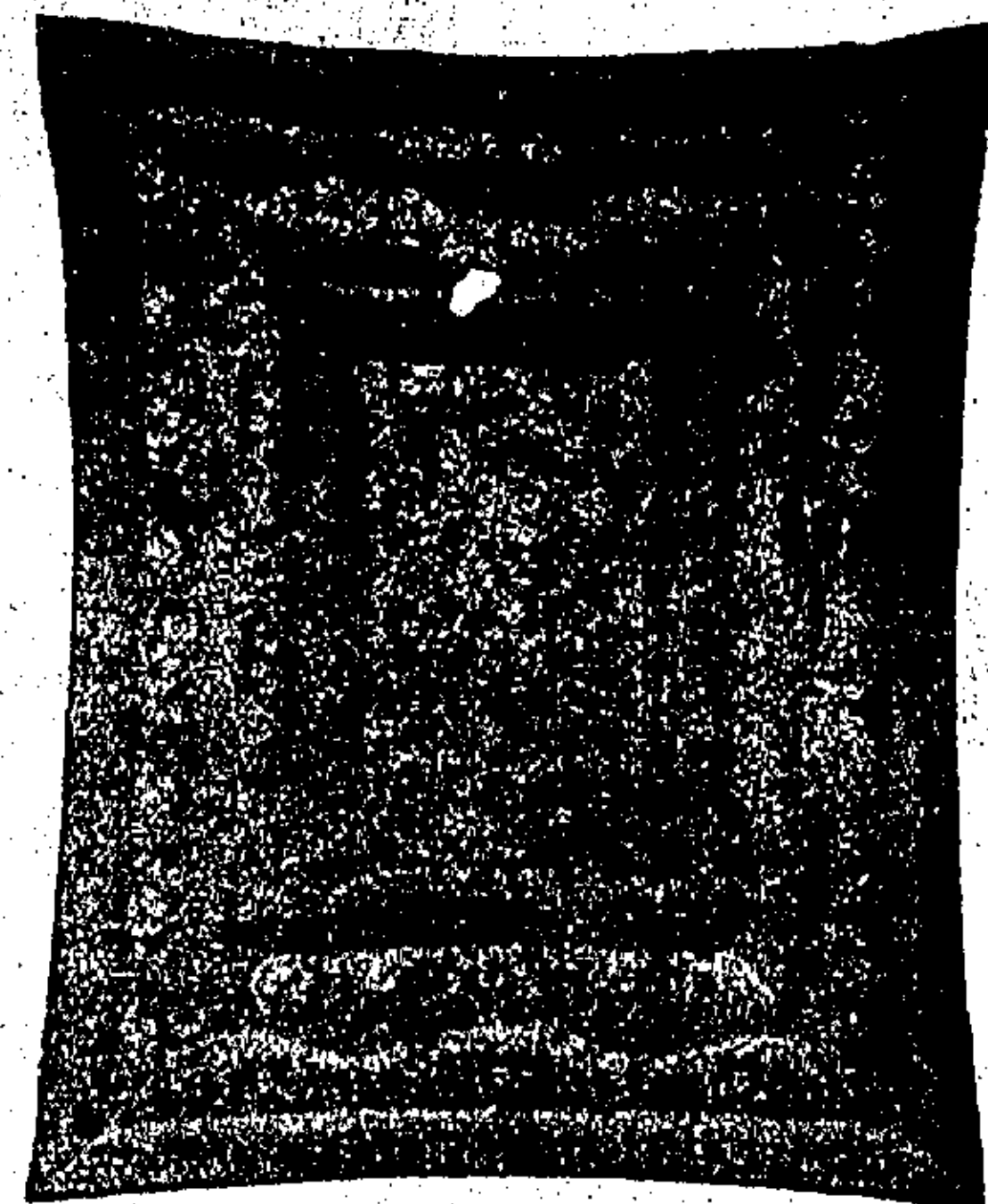
Price

\$27.50

PERFECTLY

DOWN

PROOF.



PRINTED

SATEEN

Price

\$27.50

BLACK

PANELS

and

PIPED.

MANY OTHER BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS AND

COLOURINGS TO SELECT FROM

PRICES \$17.50 TO \$75.00

ALSO A NICE RANGE FOR COTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO.,

LIMITED.

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 1990.

[1185]

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED

FOR

CHILDREN

WHITE & COLOURED COATS WITH
HATS TO MATCH.PRETTY DRESSES, JERSEYS, JERSEY
SUIT & KILTIES.

INFANTS

DAINTY BONNETS & CAPPETS.

189

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

HEATHER DAY FUND.

The following competitions in aid of the Heather Day Fund, will be held during the week-end November 10th and 11th.

Men's Competition—Running pool over the Relief Course.

Ladies' Competition—Running pool over the Relief Course.

Mixed Foursomes Competition—On Monday afternoon over the Big Course.

Full Particulars will be found on the Club Notice Board. Entries for the Mixed Foursomes must be made on the forms provided for the purpose in the Club House.

[1940]

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT SALESMAN for a Retail Business. Apply stating Past Experience and Salary required to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1235]

JOHN FITZPATRICK, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that all CREDITORS and persons having any Debts, Claims or Demands upon or against the Estate of JOHN FITZPATRICK, late of the S.S. "WINGANG," are required to send in particulars in Writing to the Undersigned, on or before the 8th December, 1917; and Notice is further given that after that date the Undersigned will proceed to administer the estate and distribute the assets among the persons entitled, having regard only to the claims and demands of which particulars shall have been sent in. Dated the 26th October, 1917.

F. ALAN ROBINSON,
Administrator,
H. B. M. Supreme Court, Shanghai.
[1237]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, to be held on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor or His Majesty's Surveyors, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Containing	Area	Estimated Value
1	Conduit Road	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
2	Conduit Road	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
3	Conduit Road	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
4	Conduit Road	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
5	Conduit Road	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
6	Conduit Road	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
7	Conduit Road	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
8	Conduit Road	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
9	Conduit Road	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
10	Conduit Road	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.

JOINT SERVICE

"NEDELAND" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "HINDJANI" having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th Nov., Noth, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 12th Nov., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th Nov., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN L.L.N., Agents. Hongkong, 2nd November, 1917. [1239]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK" Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 7th Nov. will be subject to rent.

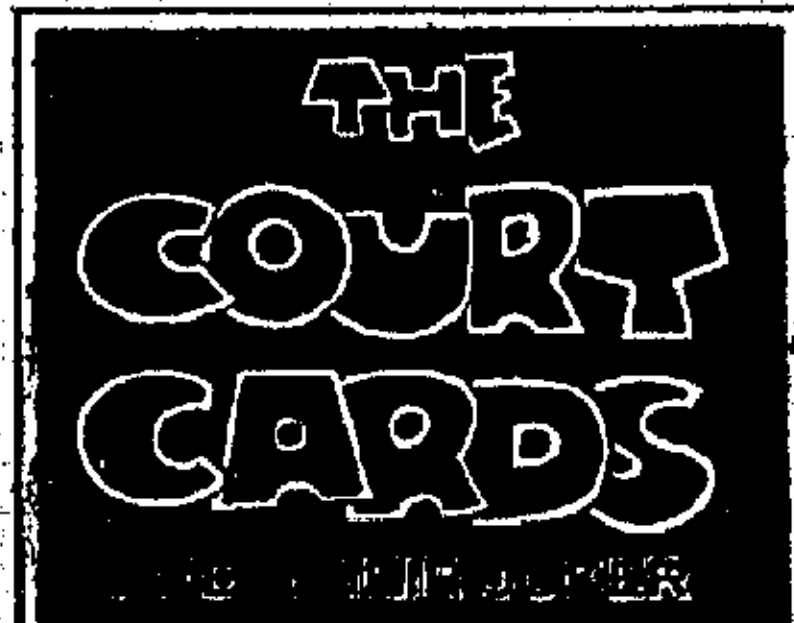
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th Nov. at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN L.L.N., Agents. Hongkong, 31st October, 1917. [1231]

NOTICE.

COMMENCING on MONDAY, November 5th, an Orchestra will play in the Café every afternoon (excepting Saturdays and Sundays) from 4.15 P.M. until 7.30 P.M. WISEMAN, LTD. [1237]

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
(7 Days)
Commencing SATURDAY, Nov.
10th, at 9.15 p.m.
FRIVOLITY SEASON.
EDGAR WARWICK
announces



"Good wine needs no bush."
PLAN AT MOUTRIE'S.
Prices ... \$3, \$2 & \$1.
BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP.
[1230]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 14011 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE ROSET of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1116]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4309 for two Shares Nos. 8771 and 17048 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CARNEIRO DE LEMAROS (deceased), late of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1119]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 27th November, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Public Works Department, and before a committee presided by the Director of the Public Works and composed of three members appointed by the Government, the Attorney General being present, Tenders will be received for the supply and laying of Pipes for canalization of salt water (Extension). The conditions of the tendering, the specifications and the plans of the Canalization are open to the public at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, where they can be examined all week days from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 2 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. Macao, Public Works Department, 18th October, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA e MAIA,
Engineer Director. [1233]

ANNUAL SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Securing General Bargains at Enormous Reduction in Price.

Mr. D. CHELLARAM offers his entire Stock-in-Trade of Oriental Silks, Fancy, Corded and Brocade, Crepes, Satin, Silk Sweaters, Fur Scarfs, Silk Wrappers, Evening Gowns, Gold Jewellery and Curios of all kinds at Greatly Reduced Prices for a few days only.

Those who desire to buy Xmas and New Year Presents will find this an unique opportunity for Securing Rare Articles at Bargain Prices.

D. CHELLARAM,
SILK, JEWELLERY AND DRAPERY STORE
38-40, Queen's Road, Central,
HONGKONG. [1231]

S.S. "CHILI."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Nov. at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 6th Nov. or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, the 1st Nov. at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

F. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hong Kong, 27th October 1917. [1235]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE.

SUITABLE FIRMS may obtain Office Rooms in Missions Building, The Bund, Canton.

Apply—
JACOB SPEICHER,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Missions Building,
The Bund,
Canton. [1204]

TO LET.

HOUSES in Morston Terrace and Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES on Shameson, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [123]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG FOR CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [1900]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1241]

WANTED.

PORTUGUESE CLERK for Canton. Knowledge of Bookkeeping essential. Apply giving references and age to—
Box No. 16,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1234]

WANTED.

TO RENT with view to purchase HOUSE. Barker Road or Magazine Gap preferred. Apply—
Box 92,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1235]

WANTED.

CERTIFICATED ENGINEER and MATE required for H.M. Tug "ATLAS" for voyage to England. Apply—
COMMANDER OF DOCKYARD. [1223]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [1238]

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having

been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., Ltd.,
P.O. Box 72,
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN. [1108]

JUST RECEIVED:
FURTHER SUPPLY OF
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.,
No 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES:
M/V "GLENGYLE" Arrived 26th Oct. 1917.

CONSIGNEES are hereby notified that owing to an outbreak of fire immediately on the arrival of the above vessel, Average Bond will require to be signed, but no deposits will be collected at present.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
The "GLEN" LINE, LTD. [1232]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S



D PORT

A SUPERIOR OLD PORT.

WITH STYLE AND CHARACTER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT

MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 816.

[12]

MARRIAGES.

HARRIS-BOURKE.—At the British Consulate, Shanghai, by Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., and at St. Joseph's Church, on October 27th, CECIL FRANK HARRIS, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. HARRIS, to EVELYN ALICE BOURKE, daughter of the late Sir JOHN BOURKE, of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Shanghai, afterwards at the British Consulate-General, on October 27th, LEOPOLDO FRANCISCO, son of the late NORBERTO SQUEIRA, of Hongkong, to MARIA ALINA, (Lally), second daughter of the late Sir JOHN MUNRO RANGEL of Shanghai.

SEARS-BERRIS.—At Tsingtao, on October 27th, GEORGE J. SEARS, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Wm. H. SEARS, of Pingtu, Shantung, China, to GRACE HOWARD, daughter of the late Mrs. STOCKWELL BERRIS, of Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

DEATH.

BLACKSTOCK.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on October 28th, GEORGE BLACKSTOCK, son of the late Mr. EDWARD BLACKSTOCK and of Mrs. BLACKSTOCK, aged 40 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON, OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1917.

"THE UNWRITTEN LAW."

It seems strange that while life is being sacrificed with such prodigality on the field of battle the fate of one man should excite so much public interest as was shown in the case of Lieutenant MALCOLM, who was tried for murder at the Central Criminal Court, London, recently and acquitted. Public sympathy was so strongly with the accused that he was in little danger of suffering the extreme penalty of the law, but it was generally supposed that he would receive some form of punishment. The facts of this sensational case are simple. A young, fine-looking man, in possession of all that usually makes life worth living, patriotically answered the call of his country. He was a wealthy, jute merchant, and he left his business, his wife, and his comfortable surroundings for the grim reality of the trenches. In appearance and in action he was the typical hero. Unfortunately, his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, appears to have fallen short of the CHARLES JARVICE type of a perfect heroine, for she conceived an infatuation for a bogus "Count," who was really a Russian Pole with all the most contemptible characteristics of

a cowardly villain. What the relations between the two were declared by the experienced Mr. R. D. Muir, who prosecuted for the Crown, to be "immaterial to the charge." Since, then, however, MALCOLM has made passionate speeches, defending his wife's reputation, and he appears to have been convinced that the "Count" was solely to blame. He returned from the front with the intention of fighting a duel with the tempter. Instead of doing this, however, he went to the boarding-house where the Russian Pole lived in order to horsewhip him; and, in the course of the struggle, shot him. The plea raised for the defence was that MALCOLM went merely to chastise, not to kill, and was obliged to shoot in order to save his own life. The verdict of the jury will, no doubt, meet with general approval, notwithstanding that anarchy would result if every injured person were to take the law into his own hands. While extreme provocation reduces the gravity of an offence in law, it is usual, where the facts are proved, for the accused to be found guilty with a recommendation to mercy. The MALCOLM case will undoubtedly find a place in the list of historic murder trials, for, although no attempt was made to appeal to "the unwritten law," sentiment undoubtedly swayed the jury.

The admissions made in Court by the wife hardly support the indulgent view taken by her husband of the part she played in the tragedy. She calmly pointed out to the Coroner, for instance, that although she promised her husband to drop the "Count," she "did not swear it." Still more amazing, she seems to have known the real character of the man, whose record was such as to warn any woman against his intrigues, but it is one of the remarkable things in life that blackguards of this type have the same attraction for some women as the flame has for the moth. The "Count" was simply a woman-hunter, vicious and deceitful. Yet he so fascinated Mrs. MALCOLM that, when he had met what most people will regard as his just deserts, she sent a magnificent wreath to his funeral. There is a science called psychology, but very much doubt whether, in the light of such occurrences, its exponents can hope that it will ever become exact. King Solomon told us thousands of years ago: "There be three things which are too wonderful for me, yea, four which I know not; the way of an eagle in the air; the way of a serpent upon a rock; the way of a ship in the midst of the sea; and the way of a man with a maid." Since the days when the Book of Proverbs was written we have attempted to make exact studies of the habits of birds and reptiles, and we have received the boon of the mariner's compass and other scientific instruments which enable us to understand the way of a ship in the midst of the sea. But it appears impossible to make rules about the influence upon each other of two people of opposite sexes. It is curious that we can discover new laws about Dame Nature, and build up exact sciences like physics, chemistry, geology and mathematics; but human nature remains as baffling as ever.

The Bishop of Victoria will be the preacher at the Cathedral to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

An employee of the Bank of Canton who was entrusted with \$700 in bank notes is reported to have absconded with the money.

The death occurred recently on service of Lieut. Commander H. W. Gregory, who was on the Ocean when that ship was on the China Station.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 20th October amounted to 63,413 tons and the sales to 63,210.

Two employees of a poultry dealer at the Western Market who were sent out to collect accounts are reported by their employer to have disappeared with \$3,564.

Probably as the result of a fracas at Western Street on Thursday night, a Chinese, of about 50 years of age, has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from serious wounds in the abdomen.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the hospitals:—Wing Chai Ming, \$50; Fresh Fish Guild, \$30; and Sandal Wood Dealers' Guild, \$52.

At the Helena May Institute, next Tuesday afternoon at 5.30, Mr. W. M. Danner, Secretary of the Mission to Lepers, will give an address, illustrated with photographs. The Mission to Lepers is an International Agency, and its object is to assist in leprosy relief in all lands. This meeting will be open to men and women.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAM PO."]

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SHANGHAI, November 2nd.
Fu Liang-tao has wired to Peking stating that Kwangtung and Kwangsi troops have arrived at Hunan, and Fu is urging other Provinces to send an army to support him.
Chu Tao-kong has reported that his Army has gained a great victory.
The Tsuchun of Fukien has demanded 100,000 dollars with which to increase his Army.

"OUR DAY."

THE SUM OF £16,000 REALISED.

We are informed by the Hon. Treasurer of "Our Day" that the sum of £16,000 has been remitted by wire to the Joint Finance Committee of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem. This represents in round figures the result of "Our Day" in Hongkong, but it is anticipated that there will be a further small sum to be remitted later.

A statement of receipts and expenditure will be published in a few days.

THE SHROPSHIRE.

WAR SECRETARY'S ADMIRATION OF THEIR SOLDIER-LIKE BEHAVIOUR.

With reference to the recent arrival at an English port of a battalion of Shropshire Territorials, and the disappointment experienced in being unable to obtain leave to visit relatives, reference to which was recently made in the House of Commons, the following telegram from the Secretary of State for War to the Officer Commanding will be read with interest in Hongkong:—

"Please convey to the Officer Commanding and all ranks of the Shropshire L.I., my admiration for the soldier-like behaviour of the Battalion under the recent trying circumstances. It was unfortunately impossible to grant leave owing to shipping arrangements, and when the decision came the whole battalion accepted it without a sign or murmur of disappointment, and worked willingly and well at loading their ship, an attitude which reflects the highest credit upon the Commanding Officer and all under his command."

We are glad to learn that the men of the Battalion have since been granted ten days' leave in small detachments at a time.

MR. SINNECKER IN PRISON.

SENTENCE FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

REFUSAL TO REGISTER.

G. Sinnecker, the German who neglected to comply with the Shanghai Municipal Council's notification regarding the registration of Germans and Austro-Hungarian subjects, and who recently was ordered to register within 24 hours and failed to do so, has been committed to prison until he does. On October 24th he was called upon to answer a charge of contempt of Court.

Sinnecker, who did not wear a tie of the German colours as on previous occasions, but one of a more sombre hue set off with a white flower, was not at first willing to go into the dock, but ultimately did so without making any public protest.

Inspector R. C. Aiers, in charge of the registration of Germans and Austro-Hungarians at the Central Police Station, gave evidence to the effect that the defendant had not registered.

The Assessor—George Sinnecker, we commit you to prison until such time as you shall express to the Captain Superintendent of Police your willingness to register in accordance with the order of this Court, when you shall be taken to the place of registration and there register, and thereafter be released from custody, or until further order.

The defendant—Is that the Chinese magistrate's written decision?

The Assessor—Remove the prisoner. The Magistrate's decision was handed down and an interpreter without instructions proceeded to interpret what had been written.

The Assessor—Will you remove the prisoner as I have directed?

Det. Sub-Inspector Reeves thereupon removed the prisoner, interrupting an outburst of which he could only say "This is a Chinese Court, by."

The prisoner left the Court quietly.

THE WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.
With reference to the information given in a recent issue that the Straits Settlements Six per Cent. War Loan closes on the 14th inst., we are informed that the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association still has between five and six lakhs of this Loan in hand, which were secured by the Hon. Secretaries and Treasurer (the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.) for the benefit of members in anticipation of the possible early closing of this loan.

THE WAR.

THE SHIPPING SITUATION:

SIR ERIC GEDDES' REVIEW.

WHAT HAPPENED ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

SERIES OF AIR RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY CONCENTRATION
DISPERSED.

LONDON, November 1st.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was hostile artillery activity all night eastward and north-eastward of Ypres.
Our fire dispersed a concentration of troops in the neighbourhood of Bassenelle.

FRENCH FRONT.

NUMEROUS RAIDS.

PARIS, November 1st.
A French communiqué states:—We indicated the German lines in the direction of Berthelmont, south-east of St. Quentin, the sector of Compiègne, the Champagne region, Bolander, Argonne, north of Flirey and Woëvre.
We took 40 prisoners and inflicted serious losses on the enemy.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CAMPAIGN IN PALESTINE.

BRITISH CAPTURE BEERSHEBA.

LONDON, November 1st.
An official report from Egypt says:—After a night march we attacked Beersheba yesterday morning.
While infantry attacked the western and south-western defences, our mounted troops made a wide turning movement through the desert and approached from the east.
Beersheba was occupied in the evening, despite a determined resistance.

THE CAPTURES.

It is officially reported that 1,800 prisoners and nine guns were captured at Beersheba.
The British losses were slight compared with the result obtained.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

THIRTY HOSTILE MACHINES.

DEFENCE ALMOST IMPREGNABLE.

LONDON, November 1st.
London experienced a prolonged moonlight air raid in the small hours of this morning. Distant gunfire, shortly after the warning, quickly swelled into a vigorous cannonade, lasting, intermittently, for some two hours. People sought shelter in a most orderly manner. Up to the present no reports of damage or casualties have been received. The sky was covered with low fleecy clouds.

LONDON, November 1st.
It is officially announced that hostile aircraft determinedly and repeatedly attacked London, last night.

The first group of machines crossed the Kent coast at 10.45 p.m., making for London. They did not penetrate far inland, but turned eastward and dropped bombs on various places in the vicinity of the coast.

Meanwhile, two more groups, steering for London, flew along the south bank of the Thames.

The thin low clouds rendered observation difficult. Nevertheless the altitude of the raiders was calculated, and they were broken up by our barrage, on the south-eastern outskirts of London, where bombs were dropped.

A fourth group, coming along the Thames estuary, was turned back when half-way to London.

Meanwhile, a fifth group crossed the Essex coast at 12.15 in the morning, and steered for London, along the north bank of the Thames. Our outer defences turned back some, but one or more penetrated the south-east of London and dropped bombs.

A sixth group followed the same course, a quarter of an hour later, some penetrating the south-east of London and dropping bombs, one or more machines meanwhile dropping bombs on the south-western outskirts.

Our gunfire dispersed a seventh group before it reached the outer defences.

Individual raiders attacked the Kent coast between midnight and 1.30 in the morning.

Each group consisted of three or four machines and the total number of raiders was about 30. Only three penetrated to the heart of London.

Our gunfire harassed the raiders and our aircraft also attacked them.

It is believed that the casualties and damage are light, considering the nature of the attack.

ITALY INDOMITABLE.

ROME, November 1st.
Signor Orlando has telegraphed to President Wilson that Italy is indomitable and her adversity has not shaken her confidence of victory.

ITALIAN'S CONFUSION.

DISAPPEARING.

NEW YORK, November 1st.
The Associated Press Correspondent at Italian headquarters telegraphs that the inevitable confusion which occurred during the gigantic movements of troops and material to the stronger positions in the zone is disappearing very quickly, and accounts one view that the retreat was a general *mauvais coup*. It was a methodical retirement on a vast scale, and the horrors of the recent trial were largely compensated for by the strategic military results which were obtained, but which cannot at present be mentioned.

ITALIAN PROPERTY WANTONLY DESTROYED.

LONDON, October 31st.
General Mackensen's troops are wantonly and brutally destroying Italian property in the invaded areas and have caused the Socialist newspaper *Povo d'Italia* to demand the confiscation of Austrian and German property in Italy, and also an exhaustive search for spies. Wholesale internments of aliens is anticipated.

The aerial activity is multiplying and the Italians more than equal the enemy airmen.

Apparently the political objectives influencing Germany to participate on the Italian front was the ever-growing restlessness of Austria-Hungary under Prussian domination.

The semi-official German Press is now booming "the greatly strengthened Austro-German Alliance."

UNITED STATES AND ITALY.

WASHINGTON, November 1st.
The Italian Ambassador has conferred with Mr. Lansing. The situation in Italy was discussed.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BALTIC OPERATIONS.

THE ENEMY ORGANISING STRONG BASES.

PETROGRAD, November 1st.
Owing to the refusal of the Finnish authorities to cooperate in carrying out orders for the evacuation, the Commander-in-Chief on the Northern Front has been given supreme control of Petrograd, Kronstadt and the whole of Finland.
The Germans have completely evacuated the Werder peninsula after devastating the whole area.

The enemy is organising strong bases at Oesel and Dagö with a view to seizing Reval.

A Russian official communiqué says:—The enemy at some points in the Riga region is withdrawing to previously prepared positions.

There are no possible grounds, however, for supposing that the enemy can transfer troops to any other front.

GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK.

An enemy torpedo-boat was sunk by two of ours in India Bay. We also burnt two steamers.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE OPERATIONS IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

ITALIAN SECTOR MUST REMAIN SUBORDINATE AND SECONDARY.

LONDON, October 30th.
The Times Military Correspondent states that the season is approaching when the operations in France and in Flanders usually die down, as in the Alps, but there is nothing to prevent fighting on the Italian plains throughout the winter, and it is to the advantage of the side with the greatest resources to fight during the winter. We should probably have not had the advantage of an Italian participation in such a winter campaign but for the German stroke.

The Allies can aid each other on the whole of the Western Front, including Italy, without sea transport. We have now good positions in France and in Flanders with a superiority in men and in guns there, and while the winter temporarily suspends the fighting in Flanders, we can, without undue risk, make things lively in Italy, during the winter, by forcing the pace with important forces of troops and ships, for much more can be done, from the naval point of view, in the Adriatic Sea than has hitherto been attempted.

Our confidence in General Cadorna is entirely unchanged, but the Allied Governments, before deeply engaging themselves, must make sure that the new Italian Government will give explicit assurances that any powers which General Cadorna requires for suppressing German or other agents who have been tampering with the loyalty of his armies, are immediately accorded him.

It must not be assumed that we propose abandoning the campaign in the West. The Italian sector must remain subordinate and secondary. There are only a few German divisions there, and one reason for their presence is to tempt us to relax our grip in Flanders. We need not therefore alter our determination to pursue our plans in France and in Flanders to their logical conclusion, at the right moment.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

REVIEW OF THE NAVAL SITUATION.

SIR ERIC GEDDES' MAIDEN SPEECH.

LONDON, November 1st.
Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, made his maiden speech in the House of Commons this afternoon on the occasion for a long and important statement in which he reviewed the Naval situation. He said the present Board now consists of eight Naval officers and three civilians, including himself, but it was intended to include an additional Civil Lord. The Board was grouped into two formal committees, namely the Operations Committee and the Maintenance Committee.

Sir Eric Geddes described the specific functions of the Board and said that the Committees met at least once a week and other sub-committees were formed as it became necessary. Those and other changes in the procedure tended to improve the organization and control exercised by the Board. Special measures had been taken to increase the power and to strengthen the control of the Naval Staff in planning operations and a new section had been added to the Operations side of the Naval Staff, consisting of younger officers with recent experience in the Grand Fleet, under a Flag Officer who had led the Grand Fleet to take up the position. It was thus hoped to add to the staff and valuable experience of long service and indispensable to the Admiralty, officers with the latest and most up-to-date knowledge of naval warfare, in its ever-changing aspects.

Sir Eric Geddes said he anticipated great advantage would be gained from the fact that the Naval Staff would be in increasing personal touch with the Grand Fleet and other Naval commands.

THE SUNK SHIPPING.
Sir Eric next dealt with the question of the desirability of publishing the tonnage of the British mercantile vessels sunk owing to enemy action. He stated that the tonnage figures published by the enemy did not know what was being sunk, but would yield much like to obtain such information as a periodic publication would afford. He, therefore, considered sufficient justification existed for not publishing the tonnage. He was, however, able to supplement Mr. Lloyd George's information which would show that we were making reasonably satisfactory progress in overcoming the submarine menace.

The speaker professed figures and by explaining and justifying the transfer of men and material from one branch of war industry to another, whether naval, military or aircraft, on the ground of concentrating activity as circumstances demanded.

ABOUT HALF THE ENEMY SUBMARINES SUNK.
He said that since the beginning of the war between 40 and 50 per cent. of the enemy submarines operating in the North Sea and in the Atlantic and Arctic oceans had been sunk. The enemy, lost as many submarines as during the whole of 1916. Sir Eric confidently asked the House if that was not a satisfactory record for the Navy and the Mercantile Marine.

THE GERMAN CLAIMS.
The Germans claimed to have sunk 800,000 tons of shipping of all nationalities, during last August. They sunk little more than one-third of that amount of British tonnage and little more than half for all nationalities. The German figures for September were 672,000 tons, but they sank far less than one-third of that amount of all nationalities.

Dealing with the German claim that their tonnage was so diminishing that there were not enough ships on the sea to enable the submarines to maintain the *hunger*, Sir Eric pointed out that the first of British shipping losses, our trade had presumably flowed to satisfactory for the enemy. Last September, the enemy's losses in tonnage were 1,900 tons, were 20 per cent in numbers and 30 per cent in tonnage higher than in April. The real reason why the enemy's harvest was poorer was because the long arm of the British Navy had reached down into the depths. The British losses through submarines had steadily decreased since April, and latterly, markedly during September. It was only slightly worse than October, but was 30 per cent. better than any other month since unrestricted warfare began.

BUILDING UP THE MERCANTILE MARINE.
The net reduction in tonnage during the last four months is to-day thirty per cent. less than was estimated early in July. The total net reduction since the beginning of the war, from all causes, in British ships over 1,000 tons, is under 2,500,000 tons gross or fourteen per cent. Notwithstanding the diversion of labour and material from Mercantile shipbuilding to the resources of the country can again be devoted to the building up of the Mercantile Marine since the submarine menace is at present doing less damage.

OUR SUBMARINE WARFARE GOING WELL.
After summarising the progress made in combating submarine, Sir Eric Geddes referred to the statement that the Germans were building submarines faster than they had done before and that they had not yet obtained their maximum strength. Submarine warfare was, therefore, becoming a test of determination, grit and ingenuity between two contending forces. He concluded by saying that submarine warfare at present was going well for us, and one was justified in regarding the future with courage and confidence. He recalled the fact that the German mercantile marine, before the war, which totalled 5,000,000 tons, was to-day nearly half sunk or in the hands of the *Entente*.

PLANS FOR A LONG WAR.

Sir E. Geddes reminded the public that we have to consider the situation of the Alliance as well as our own, and strongly impressed upon them that the greatest economy in food and all imports was necessary in order that we might be enabled to supply coal and the other needs of Italy and France. We must say our plans for a long war; he saw no signs of its being a short one. We must also be ready to provide shipping for maintaining and transporting the huge army which America is preparing.

Regarding merchant ship construction, Sir E. Geddes said that notwithstanding the huge production of munitions and the reduction to a minimum of the manpower in 1917 we shall have produced Naval and mercantile tonnage practically equal to the best year ever recorded in our history, and in 1918 it will certainly be very much greater.

The output of merchant shipbuilding was now being expedited, and the responsibility for the programme of the naval and mercantile marine was under the control of the Admiralty in order to avoid clashing between the vital interests of each. Sir Eric Geddes detailed the elaborate plans for grappling with the shipbuilding problems in the most effective manner. It had been decided that at least four new national yards were necessary in order to make use of the material and labour which had been collected.

The output of merchant tonnage in the first nine months of 1917 was 123 per cent. higher than in the corresponding period of last year and was considerably higher than the output for the whole of 1916. The standard vessels now ordered represented nearly a million gross tons. Over one half of these were already under construction, and the remainder would be taken in hand as soon as the vessels now on the stocks were launched. A limited number of standard vessels was completed and commissioned, but the whole of the yards suitable for building standard ships could not yet be entirely devoted to this work because the stocks were already occupied with other craft.

The programme of warship construction, now in hand, was infinitely larger than ever undertaken in pre-war history of the country. The output of naval craft during the last twelve months was three to four times as great as the average annual output for a few years preceding war.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE CONVOY.
Sir Eric Geddes said, with regard to the recent criticism of the Admiralty:—On two recent occasions, I believe, the criticism was based upon and caused by incomplete information. Taking first the Scandinavian convoy on October 16th, the destroyers *Strongbow* and *Mary Rose*, with three small armed vessels, only one of which was fitted with wireless, escorted the convoy of twelve ships bound for the Shetland Isles from Norway. During the night, one of the smaller armed vessels, which was fitted with wireless, dropped back to screen one of the ships of the convoy, which had to stop owing to the shifting of its cargo. The convoy was then accompanied by the *Strongbow* and *Mary Rose*, both of which were fitted with wireless, as well as by two other small craft not having a wireless installation.

About six in the morning of October 17th, as day was breaking the *Strongbow* sighted two ships to the southward which in the fast closing visibility, was about two miles off. The *Strongbow* challenged and received an unsatisfactory answer. She immediately ordered "action stations." The enemy's first shot wrecked the wireless room and did other damage, and despite the great gallantry with which the action was fought by the Captain, officers and crew, she was sunk.

The *Mary Rose* was immediately attacked by two German ships and blown up by a shot in her magazine. The enemy vessels, which were very fast, and of the cruiser class, then attacked the convoy, sinking nine vessels. Owing to the fact that the escort vessel which was fitted with wireless, having been detached to screen a ship of which the whole cargo had shifted, and owing to the *Mary Rose* being sunk immediately and the *Strongbow* being put out of action by the first shot, no message reached the Admiralty Commanding the Orkneys, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet or the Admiralty that the convoy had been attacked until the surviving ships arrived at Berwick. The Admiralty did not receive the information until seven in the evening. With regard to the House to recollect a few facts. The area of the North Sea is 140,000 square nautical miles; recently we have a coast subject to attack by raiders of 668 miles in length, from Cape Wrath to Dover; thirdly, the area of vision for a light cruiser squadron, with its attendant destroyers, at night-time, is well under five square miles—five square miles in 140,000. It is not desirable to state how many of the light cruiser squadrons in our possession could possibly be in the North Sea, at one time, but it is practically impossible, with the light forces at the disposal of the Navy, even if they were all devoted to this purpose, entirely to prevent sporadic raids of this kind, either upon coasts or isolated convoys like this. A watching fleet must invariably be at an enormous disadvantage with regard to the disposal of its forces as compared with a fleet which lies behind land defences and plays a game of tip and run.

By a concentration of the circumstances described, no wireless message of the raid was received from the escort or from the convoy, and between dawn and dark, while the daylight hours passed, the Navy got no wireless message of the attack. Having regard to the disposition of our forces on October 17th, we are entitled to say that if we had received a wireless message, and with three vessels suitably fitted, it is reasonable to expect that we should have received that information, the British Navy would have acted for no better chance than they then had to intercept the raiders on their return journey. In this case the opportunity was denied us. The Scandinavian convoy system started in April, and more than 4,500 vessels have been convoyed. This is the first occasion on which a single ship has been lost by surface attack in the Scandinavian convoy. This convoy is mentioned particularly, but our other convoys are continually passing up and down across the North Sea and our losses therewith have been proportionately less. The enemy cruisers made

the passage at night-time and owing to the circumstances mentioned, were unmolested during day-time, and slipped back again at night-time. The arrangements for escorting these convoys are in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet who, with the forces at his disposal, and having regard to other duties and operations which have to be undertaken at one time, makes the best disposition possible. In this case, after the fullest consultation, we are satisfied that the best dispositions possible were made by him. Much as we regret the loss of the brave lives and valuable shipping which the neutrals composing the convoy had suffered, we write it down as one of the legitimate risks of war, where the enemy has scored, and sunk 8,000 tons gross, but that is insignificant compared to the loss of the brave lives. I cannot leave the subject without paying a tribute, which I am sure the House would wish me to pay, to the gallantry and devotion to duty of His Majesty's vessels escorting the convoy and the conduct of the officers and men who have upheld, in the fullest sense the highest traditions of our navy.

By this time she was sadly afloat, eventually sinking at 8.30. This is only a summary of what happened aboard the *Strongbow*, but it is sufficient to show, if it were necessary to show, that history repeats itself at the present day and that the gallantry of the Royal Navy is undiminished. The officers and crew of the *Strongbow* upheld the proud traditions of His Majesty's Service. With regard to the *Mary Rose* we were dependent for information on Norway but we learn she was attacked at short range and blown up almost immediately by a shot in her magazine.

A REPLY TO CRITICISMS.
Replying to criticisms of the Navy for not sending a fleet into the Baltic to assist the Russians, Sir Eric said that the matter was best dealt with by a study of the German naval operations in the Gulf of Riga, because the measures which would be necessary for the British entering the Baltic would obviously be somewhat similar to those adopted by the Germans in entering the Gulf of Riga. The Germans have assembled a considerable proportion of their high seas fleet, with a large force of attendant cruisers, destroyers, submarines, minesweepers and escort vessels, together with a large force of troops in transports at some point within reach of Gulf of Riga.

Message incomplete.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREAT BRITAIN IN HOLLAND.

THE SAND AND GRAVEL-DISPUTE.

AMSTERDAM, November 1st.
The *Telegraph* publishes details of the utilisation of sand and gravel transported through the Dutch waterways from Germany to Belgium.

It says the cobble road from Middelkerke to Westende has been broken up and smoothed with sand and gravel. From Westende the German troops enter the trenches.

The Germans have broken up the tramlines everywhere in Belgium to construct new light railways to the front, employing deported civilians in transporting materials.

The concrete is being manufactured between Bruges and Ostend for the construction of "pill-boxes," while sand and gravel are used along the coast for the construction of aerodromes and coast defences.

THE LOSS OF THE CONVOY.

NORWAY PROTESTS TO GERMANY.

CHRISTIANIA, November 1st.
The Government has strongly protested to Germany regarding the sinking of the convoy, cabled on the 20th ult.

The Government of Norway reminds Germany of its former protests and says the continued sinkings of neutral ships not carrying contraband, disregarding the fate of the crews, has created deep indignation among the Norwegian people.

MEETING OF SCANDINAVIAN KING.

COPENHAGEN, November 1st.
King Gustav will visit King Christian next week.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

FIRES AT BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON, November 1st.
Two railway piers at Baltimore have been destroyed by fire.

The damage is estimated at a million dollars.

Incendiarism is suspected.

One arrest has been made.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, November 1st.
Senor Maura has been asked to form a Cabinet.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

LONDON, November 1st.
The French shipping returns for last week are:—Arrivals, 833; sailings, 793. Sunk (above 1,000 tons), 2; sunk (under 1,000 tons), 1; unsuccessfully attacked, 4.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

ROME, November 1st.
The official shipping returns for the week ending October 30th state:—Arrivals, 439; departure, 376. Vessels sunk (over 1,000 tons), 2; vessels sunk (under 1,000 tons), 1. One vessel which was attacked escaped.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 1st.
Silver is now 45½d per ounce. More is offering, buyers are satisfied and the price is quieter.

INDIGESTION.

It is not the quantity of food we eat, but what we digest and assimilate that enriches the body. When the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased, and the food eaten is only imperfectly digested, there is loss of nutrition, and the body loses strength as a natural consequence. Not only does the system suffer from lack of nourishment, but the derangement of the organs must inevitably cause further complications. Indigestion is the most prevalent source of constipation, which in its turn causes a disordered liver, and finally you become burdened with Chronic Dyspepsia. Indigestion invariably arises from improperly prepared food, hasty eating, over-indulgence, fatigue, and exhaustion during the hot weather, breathing foul air, excessive brain work, and more frequently from care and worry which exhausts the nervous force and weakens the organs of digestion. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a safe, sure, and reliable remedy for all stomachic complaints. They aid in the digestion and assimilation of food, and in a mild and gentle manner regulate the system, restoring the weak and dyspeptic to health and strength. They give clean bowels, a healthy stomach, a lively liver, active kidneys, and blood that is rich and red.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Saline Constipation, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Bells and Blotches, and for Female Affections.

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THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

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[1921]

AFTERMATH.

[BY R. G. ALLINGHAM.]

Arthur Gibbs had been brought up and educated, as far as he was educated, in a mean street. He came of a generation of inhabitants of mean streets. Small shops, small means, small hopes, small portions had been the lot of Arthur Gibbs. Small things had been the lot of his people. His mother was a pinched and toiling creature; his father was a pale-faced little man. All the children were pale. Arthur Gibbs had played in the street, in summer when it was hot, in winter when it was cold; he attended at the school, went to the church on Sunday, and would never have seen the wild rose in bloom had it not been for the church outing once a year. From pale childhood he passed to pale adolescence, and went to work with his father. Then a tremendous change came. Placards appeared all over the town, in the squalid as well as in the rich quarters, calling upon the young men to serve the King. Men in khaki were to be seen everywhere. When the greengrocer's son enlisted Arthur Gibbs went too, and stood for hours in a long line of waiting men until he was made a soldier. Then when he returned he found himself a hero. The Vicar told Mrs. Gibbs that they were all proud of Arthur, and the district visitor had pleasant things to say and Mrs. Gibbs was in a little flutter about it.

Arthur Gibbs went away with a crowd of shabby London lads by train to the country. He had never in his life travelled so far. He found himself in a great camp, and outside the awful loneliness of the countryside. Arthur Gibbs felt a hero no more. The city had faded the country. He spent his times off in the cheerful room of the Y.M.C.A. hut, where there was, at any rate, a certain amount of human sound and not the terrible silence of the country roads. He was cold in his thin clothes, for no uniform had yet been served out, and after he had been through several times and had slept in damp clothes he got a fearful cough. However, after several bad colds, when the uniform at last came and the spring was warm and lovely, Arthur began to feel and look another man. He grew stouter and broader and colour was in his face. He could eat anything in the fresh country air. He began to be happy. He was a good lad and got on well, and Mrs. Gibbs hardly knew him when he walked into the kitchen in his khaki one day, and the Vicar said that the army was the making of young men.

Then came the time in France. It was not a long time for Arthur Gibbs. He was two months a soldier in France. During that time his letters told very little of his history, for he was a bad hand with his pen. His letters generally began "Dear Mother, I hope you are well." This leaves me at present. The weather has been dreadful, but I am thankful I am alright up to now. I may not say much. My feet are sore and the noise is awful out here."

He generally referred to his feet and to the noise in his letters. But what he told most was the noise. He dreaded it. What the lad could not express was the black fear that held him. Terror possessed him long before he was in the actual battle. He and his chum both dreaded the guns and the shells. No one knew it, only those two in the secrecy of their souls. Arthur Gibbs was only in one battle, and he remembered nothing of it afterwards, except as a sort of blurred horror, for its events, as far as he went, took away his memory. He saw his chum—a bleeding heap upon the sodden ground. A terrible explosion buried Arthur Gibbs for hours. He was dug out eventually, a shaking, hopeless wreck.

"He's gone dotty," said the Sergeant. "Well, get him away if you can," said the Captain.

Fortunately he was got away, and he did not fall a victim to the cold steel of the enemy. Shell-shock was the verdict. He was in hospital in France for a week or two, then shifted to England. He passed into four hospitals, one after the other. At first he could not walk at all, and could hardly articulate. Gradually he was able to speak, but very indistinctly, and he could stagger along a little. But he trembled and twitched, and was unable to think clearly. Presently he wanted to go home, and it was thought that the change might help—so he went home. Mrs. Gibbs fetched him from the hospital—she was distressed for him. All the family were full of pity for him, so were the neighbours and the Vicar. The neighbours and the Vicar continued pitiful, but gradually Arthur became known as "Mrs. Gibbs' trouble." There was so little room in that tiny house for a sick man—the children and the mother and the grandmother were tumbling over each other all day. Except for his pension, Arthur Gibbs was useless. His twitching limbs were still—his head was bad and his moods varied. Generally he was depressed. "He gets on my nerves," said poor Mrs. Gibbs to a neighbour; yet she meant kindly, but there were so many in the house.

The Vicar got Arthur into another hospital, and he passed into 14 hospitals altogether. The war had lasted some time when finally the outbreak drifted into a new hospital. Arthur Gibbs had never expected much of life, and the shell-shock case does not interest the ordinary person. "I hate all these men," said a V.A.D., who had been nursing since the outbreak of war. "I don't like these shell-shock men. They're miserable."

Some of the nurses were very nice, those in whom pity was deeply rooted, and there were a few who knew what a country owes to the poorest of its soldiers. Arthur was not unhappy, if not actually happy. The nurses who hated shell-shock cases put herself out for no one, but the sister was kind. He stayed on at the last hospital till he was more or less cured. He could walk slowly and rather feebly, he had his speech, though slow and indistinct—his brain was slow, but he was fit to do a little light work. He was but a feeble creature, thrown upon the country for whom he had given himself. Then the question arose what was to become of him. Light work in the open air was recom-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"THE UNWRITTEN LAW."

ACQUITTAL OF LIEUT. MALCOLM.

The trial of Lieut. Douglas Malcolm on the indictment charging him with the murder of Anton Baumburg, otherwise Count de Borch, at a boarding-house in Portchester-place, Hyde Park, on August 14th, was concluded, before Mr. Justice McCordie, at the Central Criminal Court on September 10th.

The facts of the case were simple. Lieut. Malcolm shot a man, known as the Count de Borch, whom he accused of familiarity with his wife. It was contended for the defence that the accused visited the Count de Borch to use a whip upon him, and that in the course of a struggle the Count was shot by the prisoner in self-defence.

In addressing the jury, Mr. R. D. Muir, who prosecuted for the Director of Public Prosecutions, emphasized the fact that he had a tremendously hard task, probably as hard a task as any advocate for the Crown had ever had. His speech, like his preliminary address of the day before, was a model of fairness and keen appreciation of the difficult situation in which he and the Judge and jury found themselves. He said that we were living in times when it was more than ever necessary to preserve a strict sense of justice and a proper and fair upholding of the law. The jury must, on no account, let its sympathies run riot towards the liberties of the individual.

Sir John Simon rose amid a whisper of expectation, and those in Court who thought that they would hear an address full of interest were not disappointed. Sir John spoke very slowly, with long pauses between his sentences. He opened quietly, and at the beginning of his speech seldom raised his hands, but as he reached his climax, he employed gesture more and more. He turned directly to the prisoner, who, on these occasions only, looked up at his counsel.

He emphasized his points as much by lowering his voice to an almost dramatic whisper by raising it. He said that the counsel for the Crown had used the expression the "unwritten law"—an expression used in another country to justify and explain the action of a jury which allowed its sympathies or its passions to get the better of its reason and its duty. "If that is what my learned friend means by the 'unwritten law,'" he said, "I make no appeal to it. I do not require to do so."

He said he did not ask the jury to embellish their finding with recommendations for mercy. "I say," he said, punctuating his remarks with energetic gestures, "that Lieutenant Malcolm was justified in what he did. He went to Baumburg's life and his own."

The Judge, in his summing up, instructed the jury exhaustively in the possible verdicts which they could give, and explained the different degrees under which the crime, if it was a crime, could be catalogued. The so-called "unwritten law" did not exist in England. There was no such thing as unwritten law. It was a negation of justice. He even pointed out that it was quite within the bounds of possibility that Baumburg was justified in defending himself by any means against Malcolm. It was the prisoner who had sought out Baumburg, and not the latter who had gone to the prisoner's room.

When the jury retired there was a buzz of excited conversation which for a time relieved the tension of the crowded Court. Presently, however, the Court grew quieter, and as the door of the passage down which the jury had gone opened to admit officials every eye turned to it. After about 30 minutes the foreman returned to Court, followed by his 11 colleagues, and there was an immediate hush. People at the back of the Court and in the gallery rose as the foreman stood up. On being asked what the finding was, he answered:—

"We find the prisoner Not Guilty."

On the instant a woman's voice from the back of the Court called loudly, "Oh, thank God!" Then someone in the gallery started, not a confused roar of applause, but a lead for the three cheers which were immediately given. By this time nearly every one in Court was on his or her feet, and the cheering was deafening. So loud was it that none of the cries for order could be heard. The cheering in the Court itself lasted three or four minutes, and when it died down the clerk asked the foreman, who was still standing, "Do you find the prisoner guilty of any other crime?" and the foreman answered emphatically, "No."

The applause from the Court itself was taken up in the corridors and spread to the street outside, where a large crowd had collected. Lieutenant Malcolm, perceptibly paler than he was earlier in the afternoon, stood up and waited quietly for a few minutes before he followed the warden down the dock stairs. The crowd outside waited a long while, and when some of the chief figures in the trial appeared on the steps they were loudly cheered.

It was impossible for him to live at his home with everyone tumbling over everyone else. The Vicar said he would only get worse again if he came home, and he did all he could to secure him a home in the country. Finally, he found Arthur Gibbs light gardening work that he could do for some elderly ladies in the country not far from London. The elderly ladies had a "due sense" of what was owing from the rich, and they were good friends to Arthur Gibbs. They found him a lodging with an old woman, and they sent him to the doctor for tonics, and they paid him for light work. They were kind and never exacting. So with a pension and a little money earned Arthur Gibbs had a livelihood during a short life. Only for a short time had he been bronzed and brown, only for a short time was a maid's kisses for him. He was a pale, rather sickly, feeble man. Always inclined to be shaky—and never quick in mind or movement—cold and wet affected him. He developed bronchial troubles and died in middle age, and he was buried and forgotten.—Manchester Guardian.

BRAZIL AND THE WAR.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ALLIES.

In recent enumerations of the Allied countries the name of Brazil has often been omitted. Though technically justified, inasmuch as Brazil is not yet an Ally and hardly an active belligerent, the omission scarcely does justice to the position she has taken up and to her readiness to do all in her power to assist the Allied cause.

A telegram from Rio de Janeiro, published in *The Times* of 4th August, stated that the Brazilian Government disposed of 16 naval units for policing the South Atlantic. It added that a Government Bill was in the Committee stage for a special appropriation of £100,000,000 for the Army and Navy, and that the enrolment of volunteers was increasing. Perhaps the best description of the Brazilian position is that given by the Foreign Minister, Senhor Nilo Pecanha on 23rd May:— "Brazil is not declaring war on anybody—Brazil is defending herself. It is Germany who has declared war on all neutrals." The facts are that from the beginning the sympathies of true Brazilians have been with the Allies, and especially with France; and that though the justice of the Allied cause has undoubtedly appealed as strongly to Brazilians as to the rest of the world, their sympathies with France are so deep that their hearts would have gone out to her even had her cause been less manifestly the cause of humanity than it is.

THE GERMAN COLONISTS.

When I say "true Brazilians," I do not include, at least as far as the mass is concerned, the large German population that inhabits the provinces of Santa Catharina, Parana, and Rio Grande do Sul. Though many of these German colonists are doubtless loyal to the land of their adoption, to which they or their fathers came to escape the blessings of German military Kultur, it might be rash to regard all, or even the majority of them as unfeigned supporters of Brazilian policy. Kind German propaganda has been busy among them. Portraits of the Kaiser and of other Teutonic worthies decorate the walls of their public buildings and of many private houses. They have been kept well supplied with German news and views of the war, and, not unnaturally, feel some pride in the resistance of Germany to a world of enemies. But apart from some minor disturbances, in the suppression of which the Brazilian authorities taught them a lesson, these German Brazilians have hitherto given little trouble, and seem scarcely to present a serious danger to the State. They are hard-working and thrifty, and are by no means averse from disposing of their produce even to Allied purchasers.

NEED OF A BRITISH COMMISSION.

It is, indeed, as a source of supply that Brazil should be able to render the greatest services to the Allies in the immediate future. Without prejudice to the naval and military help she may be able to give it and when called upon rubber, cotton, leather, meat, beans, hard woods, manganese ores, and other commodities should be extremely valuable, not to mention wheat, of which the cultivation is being rapidly extended. Several Allied commissions are already at work in Brazil organizing the purchase of supplies.

Incidentally, a great advantage that might be derived from the work of Allied commissions, if they be composed of competent men, would be the acquisition of fuller knowledge of the immense resources of Brazil and the development of relationships that may be invaluable reciprocally after the war. As far as Great Britain is concerned, trade with Brazil has in the past suffered from the fact that so many firms fail to remember that in Brazil the language is different from that of South America, while the people's tastes and customs are also entirely different. The Spanish-speaking traveller who knows the Argentine is too often told to extend his journey into Brazil, whereas to ensure success the services of a man knowing the country and the language are essential. This must be changed after the war, if British trade is not merely to hold its own but to increase its footing in the Brazilian Republic.

BRAZILIAN DESIRES.

As I have said, sentiment counts for much in Brazil. The fact that the British Empire has stood so gallantly by France in this war, will tend to render British subjects even more welcome than they have been in the past. Closer commercial relations should bring about a better political understanding—and this in the case of a nation now numbering 25,000,000 souls is not a factor to be lost sight of. Brazilians have, moreover, learned many a useful lesson during the war. They have reason to be chary of German "friendliness"; and the fact that when the moment came to overhaul their Krupp field artillery and ammunition, both guns and shells were found to be sadly defective, has not increased their belief in German good faith. Their attitude was accurately represented in the vote on the revocation of the declaration of neutrality, when only three Deputies voted against the revocation. Of these three, only one was deliberately pro-German. While it is evident that a sense of solidarity with the United States largely influenced the attitude of Brazilian politicians, it is also clear that their support of the official policy was prompted by a desire that Brazil should take a definite stand in the world-war, and should register her claim to be numbered among the modern and progressive nations working for the general welfare of humanity. Brazil is intensely modern, and is accessible to all forms of modern development. If the war has brought her into the main current of world events, it has also created an opportunity for the great nations by whose side she now stands to play to their own and her advantage, a part in the organization of her future.—Times.

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[3c-11]

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MANILA "YUENBANG" Saturday, 10th Nov., 3 p.m.

"CALCUTTA LINE"—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

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SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

SAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when Indochina office.

BOERNE LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jemiston, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESSES	FROM
Chintching Shop Keng Phot	Cholon
Yuen	Cholon
Hankow, Bonham Street, W. Manilla	Manilla
Howe, Mrs. Post Hotel	Singapore
Lauter, A.	Oakland
Lochumway	Vancouver, B.C.
Oylin, 420, Connaught Road.	Penang
West	Hue
Phuchan	Saloon
Paterson Jardines	Saloon
Pascorino Chio, Hongkong	Macao
Hotel	Macao
Ryan Jack, Hongkong Club.	St. Louis, Mo.
Shane, c/o B. & S.	Liverpool
Singapore	Singapore
Talbing	Hankow
Young, 18 Station	Ithaca

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESSES	FROM
Shan Tat, King, Wing Sun St. Shanghai	Shanghai
Shinghingthun, Great Eastern Hotel.	Amoy
Shinghok	Tientsin
Clarkes Circus	Yokohama
Shun Yik	Mobe
Kawsey Tarmoid	Yokohama

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's CATHEDRAL, Hongkong, 32nd Sunday after Trinity, 4th November, 1917. Holy Communion (7:30 a.m.) Matins 11 a.m. Responses, Psalms, Venite, Litanies, Psalms, Monks, Aldrich and Woodard; To Deum, Russell, Jones and Pye; Jubilate, Ayala (11th evening); Hymns, 260 and 428. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalms 10, verses 1, 7, 12 and 15 in union; Psalm 20, verses 8 and 9 in union; Psalm 21, verses 7 and 8 in union. Holy Communion (1:15 Noon). Evensong 6 p.m. Responses, Psalms, Venite, Litanies, Jones and Hopkins; Magnificat, Baraby (11th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; Hymns, 221, 217 and 437.

St. Peter's Church, West Point, Sunday, 4th November: Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon at 11. Preacher, Rev. C. B. Shan, M.A.

Union Church, Kennedy Road, Sunday, 4th November, Sunday Service. Morning Service at 11. Hymns, 377, 606, 514 510 and 110. Evening Service at 6. Hymns, 238, 95, 569 and 131. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

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The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND Eruptions of ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SCROFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILLS.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

For selection of testimonials see pamphlet round bottle.

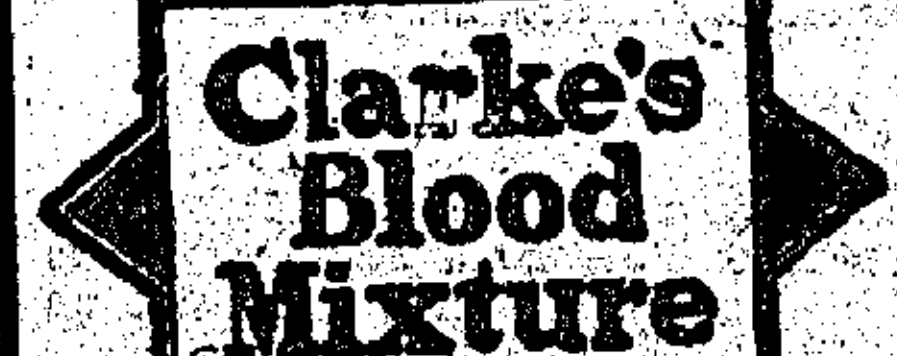
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WEATHER REPORT.

November 2nd, at 11.50.—With few exceptions, pressure has decreased throughout the area, considerably over S. Japan; it is highest over S. Manchuria, where a moderate depression is situated. The depression has moved from the Eastern Sea to the south of Kishio.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 80.34 inches, against an average of 80.81 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:—

DISTRICT: FORECAST.

Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, moderate; fair.

Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, moderate.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau: The same as Hongkong and Lantau. No. 1.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau: The same as Hongkong and Lantau. No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS.

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal Symbol. Meaning.

1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong with-

2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).

3.—Black cone inverted.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).

4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).

5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).

6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.

7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Leikichok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

1.—White-white-white.

2.—White-green-green.

3.—Green-white-white.

4.—Green-green-white.

5.—White-white-green.

6.—Green-green-green.

7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cope will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, San Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 6 by Beaufort Scale, or 44-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and so warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a localized typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

2ND NOVEMBER, A.M.

2ND NOVEMBER, A.M.							
Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind		Weather.
					Direction.	Force.	

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SHENGKING"	On 3rd Nov., 3 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 4th Nov., 1 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 4th Nov., Noon.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 4th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 6th Nov., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 8th Nov., 3 P.M.

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FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

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"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 6th Nov., at Noon.

"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... FRIDAY, 9th Nov., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

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Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to COLOMBO	Nov. 10	Str. from COLOMBO	1817	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
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S.S.

Leave Hong Kong About

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IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
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AND PORT SAID.
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STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
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Capt. Ogura 15130

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CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and TANGU MARU (SATURDAY, 17th Nov., at 11 A.M.).
YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Soyed 13500

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KOBE ...

SHANGHAI, KOBE and KASHIMA MARU (THURSDAY, 22nd Nov., at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Totsawa 21000

YOKOHAMA ... MISHIMA MARU (MONDAY, 3rd Dec., at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Nishimura 6000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and CEYLON MARU (SATURDAY, 3rd Nov.).
Capt. Tada 10,000

YOKOHAMA ... TAISEO MARU (FRIDAY, 9th Nov.).
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NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	FRI., 7th Dec.
SIBIRIA MARU	16,000	MON., 31st Dec.
TENYO MARU	23,000	WED., 11th Jan. 1918.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

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"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 4th Nov., at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 8th Nov., at 8 A.M.
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

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REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

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